The Know Nothings OFINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

[From the Liverpool Journal, Jan. 27.]

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The New Your Herald has destroyed the Know Mothings—it has published their creed.

As in all other secret conspiracies, mystery was assumed by this Yankee faction be muse the object contemplated would not bear criticism. When the secret is known the power is extinct, as, in the insect world, the birth of love is the moment of death. In politics, said Coleridge, whatever originates in fear terminates in folly; and the Know Nothings, fearing democracy, have made themselves ridiculous by the cowardly and mysterious method they adopted for assailing it.

It needed not "Notes and Queries" to learn that the new is often old; that the follies and crimes of the pest are eternally being repeated; and the Know Nothing; have shown us that the Americans are less original in their arguments than in their invention. Their dialect revivings what is absolute in the eld country; and we now see that the principles which the most obstinate tory and alsolutist won a, in Europe, he sahamed to acknowledge—constitute the creed of the Know Nothings. Theirs is a large and ignorant belie; they have faith in monopoly, in protection to rative industry, limited franchise, in herape of strangers, and anti Popery. In the old world these things were the growth of time, credulity, and interest; but in the new world they are the reproach of the intelligence of the age. We have escaped from them; and our brethren beyond the Atlantic, in shaking off the elver forms of government, ought to have relieved themselves of the notions in which ill government existed. In point of fax, the people of America are not under the victous influence of such notions; and perhaps it is as well that right thinking should derive strength from the opposition of such conspirators as the Know Nothings. This association, however, has been got up with considerable skill: it appeals to many prejudices and variety of party; but now that its objects are known we reckon confidently on its specify decline. The association, however, has been got up with considerable skill: it

majority are Protestants, the "Papists" are, of course, ever in the wrong; and feeling derives strength from p-ejudice, encouraged by religious controversy. Ultra-montanism is as rampant in America as in Austria and Florence; and Archblahop Hughes is as ardent a divine right man in politics as Archblahop Cullen. Learned converts to Catholiciam are as numerous in the States as in Great Britain; and the most distinguished, if not all of these, seek to contect religin with the most despotic p litical doctrines. Unthinking republicans see in this a kind of danger to the integrity of the star spangled banner; and the Know Nothings eagerly, therefore, convert the alarm into capital. In their address they say:—

Our government is not sectarian. Men may worship God or the Virgin as their consciences dictate; it may be our grief, but it is none of our business. We may strive to calighten their consciences, but we would not bied them. Equal rights pertain to us all in these matters. But, as Americans, we have no right to allow any to administer our affairs who have sworn allegiance to another, and not revoked it. If the bishop's oath binds him to the Pope we must allow him no influence in our constitution but it must not be an earthly one. We wage no war on Roman creeds or Papal confessi are but if Rome or a Pope dictate the political action of our citians, it becomes us to level Rome and humble the Pope. If a church is the agent of a foreign potentate to wound our fiber'y it is our duty to crush out of that church its political life.

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political life.

We have all read something like this before: it
was uttered in Parliament a thousand times during
the "Emancipation" debate; it elicited cheers on
many a tory platform; and ever an axon it is ventilated by the Rev. Dr. M'Neile at the amphithestre.
The rentiment, the fear, or the bellef—call it what
you will—impaired the energy of our own great
kingdom for centuries; but it only took twenty years
of freedom to give it a practical refutation.

At this moment Catholic France has an army en
gaged in combat with despotism; and the Irish
Catholic solcler beside the English Protestant soldier in the same field of fight, performs in noble
companionship deeds of valor of which the history
of chivalry affords no parallel. The Irish Catholic
bishops are as a redent advocates of the war as the
liberals of Leeds.

It may surprise the Know Nothings to be told that
the individual political opinions of the Roman Catholic bishop of New York are as obnoxious in Ireland as in America, and that the intellectual Catholic press of Irelaud is now engaged in a contest with
its own bishops on a kindred subject. Strange
enough, too, at the very moment when an association in the States is condemning certain political
principles of the Court of Ryme, two Catholic natiens, near to Rome, are acting in direct opposition
to these principles. Not less strange is the fact
that an Irish Catholic newspaper, on Saturday last,
reprobates certain Catholics in Ireland for an al-

that an Irish Catholic newspaper, on Saturdsy last, reprobates certain Catholics in Ireland for an alleged tendency in the aame direction. The Dublin Thegraph says:—

There is not an anti-Catholic paper in the United Kingdom, from the Times, of London, to the Daily Express, of Dublin, but has expressed its approval of the project of law proposed by whe liberal? ministry of Piedmont for the spoliation of the church, and the iniquitous taxation of bishops in the Sardinian kingdom.

In Piedmont that attempt has been completely successful, which we now see struggling for a citory in Ireland—that is, laymen obtaining the power to treat bishops and priests as they please. Piedment, as well as Spain, once truly great and purely Catholic countries, are at this mousent a warning to Ireland. Under the pretence of seeking for important political changes, attacks were directed against the episcopacy and the clergy in both places—as we now see, in Ireland, men under the pretence of seeking for a change in the land laws, abusing these wo will not follow them in their peculiar path—denouncing priests "at the altar and in the pulpit," inciting mobs to cry "shame" against their own bishops, shusing priests as "corrupt," and prelates as "political intriguers," and pleasering in their miscrable journals, even the most evalted of our archbishops, the Papal legate, as untrue to his principles, and a foc to the rights of the priesthood and the people! Such things were primitted to be done in Piedmont and Spain, under the same of "liberty."

It is ever thus: in civilized nations the morality is the same no matter what the Catholic and Protestant induige in the same political principles. Macanley tells us that Protestant England was ones despotic: and we know that Catholic Venice, Florence, Genoe, Pisa, &c., were once republica. For a republican to object to a man because of his religion is to give up the argument on which republic most between the states were made what they are it is to the immigrants to be clumped. The reliance of t

the rival—in every way the rival—of the republi On the immense lakes annexation may reverse to

On the immense lakes annexation may reverse the present practice.

Immigration has its evils. It introduces poverty and orime, for all emigrants are not rich, industrious, houses and orderly; but these are the concomitants of the system. Housekeepers cannot buy meat without bones, and the Yankees cannot have an infinx of laborers without certain drawbacks.

The political part of the question is even more easily understood. Immigrants are aricat admirers of the republic, and, when they have a vote, vote for democrats. Hence the cagerness of the whigs and Know Nothings to deny to them the privilege of the tranchise. Yet their vote is important only in New York and a few Western cities; and he is a bad republican who, to nullify such influence, would insunate a principle the adoption or retention of which has ruined all preceding republics. It is useless to quarrel with Mr. Gardner's knowledge of history, for he is strangely ignorant of the annals of mations.

The experience of the old woman at Exeter, as interrogated by Mr. Chadwick, is favorable to social progress; but, nevertheless, progress is painfully slow. Modern instances are abundantly numerous at home; and the Know Nothings in America shock us with unexpected proofs of ignorance. Yet this association has admirers where they could hardly be expected; and even the American Minister in London, Mr. Buchanan, is a Know Nothing.

The Know Nothings of Pennsylvania.

CIRCULAR OF THE TWENTY-EIGHT SECKDERS FROM THE KNOW NOTHING CAUCUS TO THEIR CON

STITUENTS.
High convictions of duty impel the undersigned to ubmit to their fellow citizens the following state

STITULINES.

High convictions of duty impel the undersigned to submit to their fellow citizens the following state ment:—

At the commencement of the present sersion of the Isgislature the friends of the American organization, in the House of Representatives, resolved to act as an independent party. As such they met in caucus, and determined to admit none to their deliberations but such as were known to be true to the great principles they also determined to support no man for any office in the gift of the Legislature who was not equally known to be true to them, as well as to the interests of the commonwealth. At the conventional caucus, held to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, members of the American organization were refused admittance, simply because they had refused to co-porate with the party from the beginning, fand to vote for its caucus nominees. But at the caucus held on the evening of the 9th inst. those who had been refused admittance to the previous caucus were found in attendance; and some who were only known as the bitter enemies of the American Organization, were with us, directing and controlling the nomination of one of the most intriguing, unot the most corrupt, politicians in the State. A resolution was offered to exclude these objectionable persons, and their own votes indefinitely postponed the consideration of the resolution. A motion was then made te proceed to nominate a candidate for the United States Senate by a vite roce vote. A mencament was offered, substituting a vote by ballot. The amendment was adopted and the resolution carried by a majority of only three—thus showing that those who had no right to be present held a controlling infenence, or the balance of power.

Here let us reflect for a moment upon our own position. There were before that \*\*ease and prevent held a controlling infenence of the balance of power. Here let us reflect for a moment upon our own position. There were before that \*\*ease and prevent held to have a carried by a majority of only three—thus show

that its victims stulked behind a secret vote, and covered their deeds from the eyes and knowledge of the beholders.

Were we justified in leaving the caucus when the evidence, to our minds, had become demonstrative? Could we, as the representatives of an honest constituency, have served them with fidelity by remaining? Could we have exonerated ourselves from the odium of such a nomination if we had delayed our departure and aided to consumate such a result? Could we have remained in that causus, believing ourselves bound by its action, and justified ourselves in voting for a man whose whole history is but the history of intrigue?—a man who has easieted all party obligations, and treated all caucuses with contempt.

The inquiry arises, who is Simon Cameron? As a statesman, fame has never associated his name with the word. As a politician, he has always professed to be a democrat, and yet that party only remembers him because of his treachery, and speaks of him as a traitor. As a whig, it is his boast that he never voted a whig ticket in his life—that party being saved from such a disprace. As an American and an suti-slavery man, let the record speak for itself. At a county commention, held in the Court House in the borough of Harrisburg, on the second day of last September, Simon Cameron was a delegate and an active member. The following resolutions were offered in that convention, and are said to have been in his handwriting. Certainly, they met with no opposition from him:—

Recolved, That the able, fearless and democratic administration of Governor Bigler meets our hearty approbation, and we congratulate the democracy of the State upon the certainty of his election.

Resolved, That the able, fearless and democratic administration of Governor Bigler meets our hearty approbation, and we congratulate the democracy of the State upon the certainty of his election.

Resolved, That the supreme Court, has so conducted himself as to win the exteem and confidence of the people.

ple.

Resolved, That the manly repudiation of Know Nothingsism by Henry S. Mott has won the respect of even
his enemies, and will add largely to his majority at the
cdming election.

Besolved, That we are in favor of the Nebraska KanBesolved, That we are in favor of the Nebraska Kan-

sas bill, because it embodies the vital principles of self-government, which never can conflict with the laterests of freedom. Resolved. That we are opposed to the precriptive and

Resolved, That we are opposed to the procriptive and act anti-republican order called Know Nothings, and shall deem it our duty, as democrats, to oppose for office all persors known to have any connection with it.

When has he changed his opinions upon these questions? When, or where, has he disowned them? And even if there be any recent recantation got up for the present emergency, there is not character enough in the man to impose upon credulity itself.

But do not the people of Peansylvania expect something more of the present legislature than the election of "an old political hack." The great political revolution that breught the American party into power has no parallel in the history of Pennsylvania. The old party or canizations were dissolved by an unseen power, and old politicians, with all their schemes, left floundering or wrecked with the elements that apported them, absorbed by the mysterious power of an organization beyond their control. This great revolution is not without its lesson. The old parties, with their leading politicians, were corrupt; and it was their signal destruction the people sought when they put their power into the new organization. They determined to rebuke corruption. They did rebuke corruption, and the party in power stands as a monument of that rebuke.

Shall the American party then, in the face of all its professions and actions, be now made the dishonored instrument in elevating Simon Cameron to the highest office in its gift, and thus hold him up to the world as the exponent, embodiment, and personification of Americanism? We trust not. We consider him a fit representative of nothing good, and a fit exponent of no henorable principle. As Fennsylvanians, we remember that our State motto, as adopted by our ancestors of 76, is "Virtue Liberty and independence." We reverence this glorious old motto, and hear in mind that we but recently awore, as representatives, to perform our duties as such with fidelity—deality to the ensobling principle engraven on our State escutchen. Sh

our osths; and therefore it is that in the independence of freemen, we strike down king caucus at the bidding of our country.

Above our venerated motto, and associated with it in sil the memories of the past, and our hopes of the future, is the American eagle—our national emblem and our country's pride. It ever adorns our starry dag, and it spreads its "wings of glory over us" as a protecting angel. When we go into the hall of the House of Representatives to execute the most important trust confided to us, we desire to meet something there having some analogy or concordance with these glorious recollectious and these sacred emblems. Grant us this, or something approximating to this, and all will be well: and our hearts and our hands will be with yon, both to do and to dare. But what we say unto one we say onto alliquities us not in there to partake of a bursard's feast. Ask us not to support a nomination brought about, as we believe by the concentrated and "cohesive power of public plunder," and the superadded element of shameless and wholesale private bribery. All countenance and participation in such things as these, we not only most earnessly and peremptorily decline, but have pledged ourselves unitedly and determinedly to oppose.

Such is a brief and hasty outline of our past action and our intended future, course. We submit it to our constituents, confident of a triumphant vindication, and we certially invite all our honest fellow representatives, whether in the late cancus or not, to raily with us in this contest, and to make common cause with us for the honer and the glory of our native State, assuring them.

whether in the late cancus or not, to rally with us in this coniest, and to make common cause with us for the hoor and the glory of our native State, assuring them that though it may have passed into an adage that "Paris is France," yet Harrisburg is not Pennsylvania.

T. L. Baldwin,
E. G. Harrison,
J. Alex. Simpson,
T. H. Maddock,
S. P. M Callmont,
Jan. M Callough,
David Taggart,
David Taggart,
F. R. Jordan,
John Ferguson,
C. J. Lathrep,
B. Laporto,
J. Holcomb,
Itaustonyzo, Feb. 18, 1885.

Fm. 15.—Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS ADDPTED.

The Committee on President.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of concur-ring with the Board of Councilmen to remit the taxes of Michael Rotshchild and several others. Adopted. Report in favor of granting permission to several parties to wi-den the aldewalk on the northerly side of Union square, five feet in width, at their own expense. Adopted. port in favor of assigning a room in the city prison for the use of the property clerk of the First District Police Court. Report of Finance Committee, non-concurring Court. Report of Finance Committee, non concurring with the Board of Councilmen to allow claim of M. H. Smith to have moneys on assessment sales rafunded. The report of the Board of Councilmen authorizing the Clerks the two Boards of Common Council to the Harand and certain other newspapers, was con-

curred in.

PRITTION FOR A FERRY TO HUNTER'S POINT.

The petition of W. H. Waldron and 170 others, house-holders in the eastern section of the city, for a ferry from the foot of Thirty-fourth street, East river, to Hunter's Point at the termination of the New York and Flushing Railroad. Referred.

ter's Point, at the termination of the New York and Flushing Railroad. Referred

MECCHLANEOUS.

The petition of over 300 licensed hackman in behalf of the Hackmen's Association, to have ordinances amended or repealed. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Communication from the Aquednot Department, in relation to the ordinance of Dec. 30, 1854. Referred. THE LATE EXPRESTION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

The Finance Committee reported that the taxes on the association for the exhibition of the industry of all nations for the year 1813, amounting to the sum of \$1,937.

Sp. be, and the same are hereby, remitted, on the express condition that the said association will surreader to the city all interest in title or claim to the flagging, curb and guiter, laid down at their expense around Reservoir square, used by them for the arcetion of a building for the exhibition of the industry of all nations. Adopted.

Alderman Williamson offered the following resolution:—

Alderman williamson ouered the londwing cool...

tion:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby, authorized to examine the books and accounts of any person holding office under the municipal government of this city, at any time whee, in his judgment, the public interests require such examination. Adopted.

PETHION TO DISBAND THE HYDRANT COMPANIES.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMBON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

To the Hoxorable the Common Council of the Collection New York:—
The undersigned, firemen of fire companies in this city, respectfully represent to your body that there are now in existence, as firemen, a body of men called Hydrant Companies, who are entirely uncless as firemen, or for any aid they may be called upon to give in extinguishing fires. The hose companies are entitled to twenty-five men and they are fully capable to attend to all hydrant duty, as pretended to be performed by members of hydrant companies. We ask of your body to disband all the hydrant companies now in existence, and transfer them to such other companies as they may desire to belong to.

Fer them to such other companies as they may desire to belong to.

Signed by foremen and others of hose companies. Nes. 28, 3, 55, 55, 60, 14, 15, 26, 6, 17, 13, 36, 22, 50, 20, 21, 27, 9, 35, 41, 54; and engine companies 14, 20, 8, 41, 32, 22, 5, 24, 44, 40, and hook and ladder companies 1, 11, 8.

11, 8.
Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

THE LONG CONTEMPLATED CITY HALL.
Whereas, in consequence of the destruction of the
building lately known as the new City Hall, by fire, it becomes necessary for the Common Council to not only to
make provision for the erection of a new building, adequast to the wants of this great city, but also some provision to defray the expense thus necessarily incurred,
therefore, be it

vision to defray the expense thus necessarily incurred, therefore, be it

Risolved, That the Counsel of the Corporation be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to draft a law, and present the same to the Legislature of the State of New York, at its present session, authorizing the Common Council of the city of New York to raise money from time to time, by the issue of bonds, for the building of a new City Hall. Adopted.

The resolution of the Councilmen, authorizing the Clerk of the Common Council to turnish the necessary stationery to the members of the Boards, created some discussion. Several members declared themselves independent of the city for pen, lak and paper; others said they "used up" all that was furnished them.

After disposing of some routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Supervisors.

Fan, 15 -His Honor Mayor Wood presiding. RThee corder and a quorum being present, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

BILLS PAID,
The bills of C. B. Woodruff, (\$63 25,) and C. W. Fales (\$85 50,) for copying index, was ordered to be paid the bilt of Jacob B Smith, (\$68 33,) for services rendered at the Court of Sessions as door-keeper, from let Ja-

nuary to lat February, 1855, was ordered to be paid.

A communication in relation to the Fordham bridge over the Harlem river, which is the property of th county, was referred to a special committee. subsequently announced that the committee would t the supervisors of the Nineteenth, Seventeenth, and I wentleth wards.

I went eth wards.

A resolution was passed directing the hounsel of th corroration to inform this board whether the county i

A rescition was passed directing the houses of the corporation to inform this board whether the county I liable for the expense of duplicating maps in the Regis ter's office.

The petitions of several parties for the remission o faxes were reterred. The reports of the comm tree on annual taxes, in favor of remitting several taxes, and those adver e to, were received and adopted.

THE ANNUAL STATE MECHODITAX.

The following communication was received:—
In pursuance of the 4th and 5th sections of an act entied 'an act to establish free schools throughout the State,' passed April 12, 1851, I have apportioned and divided in the manner therein directed, among the several counties, cities, towns, school districts, parts of districts, and separate neighborhoods of the State, the moneys assessed and collected pursuant to the provisions of that act, and all other moneys appropriated to the support of common schools for the year 1856, being in all the sum of one million one hundred and nine thousand six hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty cents, and do certify that the sum of 5132, 711 68 is appropriated to the county of New York, and that each town and city in said county will receive thereof the sum set opposite to the name of said towns and cities in the schedule hereunto annexed, the third column of figures representing the amount to be appropriated among the several school, districts and parts of and cities in the schedule hereunto annexed the third column of figures representing the amount to be appropriated among the several school, districts and parts of districts, accerding to the number of children residing therein, between the ages of four and twenty one years, and the fourth column of figures representing the amounts to be divided equally among the school districts of each town or city. The said sum of \$1,397.68 will be payable to the treasurer of said county on and after the first Monday in February Instant.

Number of district.

218
Population according to population. \$117,065.69
Appropriation according to population. \$117,065.69
Appropriation according to district. 6,499.51
Library apportionments 9,154.57
Total apportionments. \$132,711.68
Referred to Committee on Annual Taxes.
Adjourned to Monday next, at 4 c'clock.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Broadway Theatre.—The operatic speciacle of "Cheder lla" is almounced again for this evening, Messrs Harrison, Borrani, Horncastle, Miss L. Pyne at d Kiss Pyne appearing in the principal characters. The farce of the "Bona Fide Traveller" concludes the amusements. The popular and eminent American actor, Mr. E. L. Davenport, appears on Monday.

Boweny Theatre.—The benefit of Mr. George Lea comes off to-night. The programme of amusement is very attractive. "The Golden Farmer" commerces the extertainment; the next will be the crib scene from "Tom and Jerry;" the "Eighth Wonder of the World" will follow; also the "Dutchman in Trouble," and the second act of "Jack Steppard."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The selections for this even Theatres and Exhibitions.

BURTON'S THEATHE.—The selections for this even ing are old favorites, which always draw large and diences. The first is the comedy of the "Serious Fawily," Burton, Jordan, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Raymond, Miss Annie Lee and Mrs. Holman appearing in the principal characters. "The Toodies," with Burton as Timethy, concludes all.

Wallact's Theatre.—A fine bill of entertainment for this evening—three excellent pieces. The first is Lester's "Teo b One, or the King's Visit." which embraces in the cast many of the best artists. The next will be the much admired comic drams of "O'Flannigan and the Fairles," and the concluding piece, the "New Footman." Great variety for one night.

night.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The afternoon performances consist of "Quite at Home" and "Black Eyed Susan;" and in the evening the beautiful piece called "Rosina Meadows" and "Backelor's Torments." Miss Emily Mestayer, C. W. Clark and Hadsway in the principal characters.

Wood's Minstrais.—This band continues to be largely patronised. The programme consists of negro minstrelsy, cancing, and the burlesque of the "Hotel d'Afrique."

Browney's Essential Control of the Control of

"Hotel d'Afrique."

BURLEY'S BERENADERS.—The admirable burleque of "Lucrezia Borgia," continues to draw large audiences.

GRAND CONCERT.— A vocal and instrumental concert, in aid of the Hebrew Benevoient Societies, will be given at Dodworth's Academy, Broadway, on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst.

Williamsburg City News.

DISCHARGE OF CLOSE, THE PRIVATE WATCHMAN CHARGE wirit Buyet.arv.—The examination of private watchman Close, which has been in progress for several days past, before Justice Boswell, on a charge of burglariously en-tering the grocery store of Mr. Smith, was brought to a tering the grocery store of Mr. Smith, was brought to a close last night, and resulted in his acquittal. The cha-racter of the clerk, Van Cott, was proved to be not of the best, and his testimony was considered doubtful, even if he was not mistaken as to the identity of Mr. Close, whose character was proved good. Ragging School, Frattyal.—The managers of the Indus-trial School, located in North Second street, held a meet

log last evening, and decided to have a festival for the benofit of that achool, about the 10th of March next. The school is new in a fourishing condition, there being a daily attendance of about 100 children.

Interesting from Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 14, 1804.
Sailing of a Squadron for Paraguay—Difficulties with
Buenos Ayres to be Settled—A Resort to Arms Dreaded.
Having been confident. Having been confined to my room for a few days past from sickness, and still very ill, am not able to write at length—only to inform you by this conveyance (bark Rover, Capt. Baker) which leaves this day for New York, that a part of the fleet sailed last Sunday morning, the 10th inst. Three steamers and one brig for Para-gusy, under the command of the Chief of His Majesty's naval forces, Fedro Ferraira de Olivaria. Others are to follow.

naval forces, Pedro Ferralra de Olivaria. Others are to follow.

I also send the Jornal do Comercio of the 12th, in which you will find tate and important news from Buenos Ayres of the 2d, and Montavideo the 5th. You will perceive that the papers of Paraguay say that the British packet announced to them that a Brazilian Ambassador, with a ficet of from ten to twelve steamers, would arrive to settle several territorial questions between the republic and the Empire.

We deult that the government of Rio de Janeiro wants to give such an example to the world, as to settle a negotiation with arms. Here we remain disposed to negotiate with reason and rights, but have no fear of cannon.

F. H. S.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15-6 P. M.

The market for fancy stocks was better this morn ing, so far as prices were concerned, but the bears seemed to take advantage of it more than holders. It enabled them to put out more favorable contracts Most of the transactions were on time, buyer's op tion. At the first board Indiana 5's advanced 4 per cent; Virginia 6'e, 4; Illinois Central Bonds, 4; Nes York Central 7's, J; Camberland Coal, J; New York Central Railroad, 5; Erie Railroad, 5; Harlem, 1; Reading Railread, 1; Hudson Raulroad, 1; Michigan Central Railroad, 4; Michigan Scuthern Railroad, 1. Galena and Chicago Railroad fell off 2 per cent: Cleveland and Toledo, 4. The unfavorable accounts from California, relative to the shipments of gold dust, bad just a contrary effect in Wall street. The bulls are not to be frightened by anything of that kind. In the first place they do not believe such sto ries, and in the second place, it they are true, how can they hurt such fancies as Erie, Harlem, and New York Central. According to their ideas, if the receipt of gold from California should cease altogether, stocks could not be isjured much in value. It is such faith as this that induces these people to purchase such worthless trash. They no doubt thirk that in each there is a margin between present prices and par, for an advance. Perhanthey do not stop at par, but look for a prenium There is no accounting for tastes or the inconsistencies of shrewd speculators. Men who in their legitimate business operations would carefully investigate the character and credit of an individual making purchases, will invest large sums of money in fancy stocks, which are as dangerous to hold as the promise to pay of an insolvent merchant, and rest for weeks and months in apparent security. A large class of business men have, in times past, in volved a good portion of their capital in such speculations, and they have suffered seriously from the At present very few are engaged in such hazardous pursuits. The losses realized during the past twelve months have learned them a lesson they will not soon forget, and induced them to confine taeir capital, credit and energies to legitimate lines of trade and commerce. After a time we may fitd Wall street sgain filled with outside speculators, and the brokers may load them down again with fancy stocks, but it will not be until a new race of opera tors spring up, who have no experience, and who wish, like all who have gone before them, to see the folly of it for themselves. The experience of others can be of no service to them. They must go through

the same routine to be satisfied.

Albert H. Nicolay sold on Thursday, February

15, at 121 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. the fo lowing bonds and stocks:-\$3,000 State of Missouri 6 per cent bands, \$1,000 each 15 per cent convertible bands, \$1,000

25,000 New Jerrey Central Railroad 1st mortgage
7 per cent bonds, \$1,000 each 17 do.

22,000 Manuse City 7 per cent convertible bonds,
\$1,000 each 78 do.

\$4,000 New York Central Railroad 6 per cent Resi
Extate bonds, \$1,000 each 81 do.

\$2,000 City of Memphis 6 per cent bonds, \$1,000 each 

100 shs stonington Railroad Company, \$100 cach. \$0
86 New York, Providence and Boston Railroad,
\$106 each. \$0
90 Michigan Southern Railroad, \$100 do. \$02\g/s
90 New Jersey Central Railroad and Transportation Company, \$50 do. \$120\g/s
10 Nonthern Indiana Railroad, \$100 do. \$9
21 Pacific Mail Steamship Company, \$1,000 do. \$5 to 62\g/s
10 Boston Fire Insurance Company, \$25 do. \$15 to 20
40 Beckman Fire Insurance Company, \$25 do. \$76\g/s
20 Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, \$25 do. \$72\g/s
150 Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, \$25 do. \$72\g/s
150 Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, \$25 do. \$100\g/s
20 Wells, Fargo & Co. \$1 Express stock, \$100 do. \$8\g/s
840 Aberdeen Gold Mining Company, \$5 do. \$20c. \$1,000 High Shoals Mining and Manufacturing Company, \$5 do. \$11
100 Hashella Copper Company, \$50 do. \$1
114 Chatham Fauk, \$25 do. \$61
40 Icasella Copper Company, \$50 do. \$1
115 Cecan Bank, \$30 do. \$7
20 Citzens Bank, \$20 do. \$7
20 Citzens Bank, \$25 do. \$7
20 Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, \$50 do. \$1
10 Expublic Fire Insurance Company, \$25 do. \$100\g/s
10 Expublic Fire Insurance Company, \$20 do. \$1
10 Expublic Fire Insurance Company, \$20 do. \$1
10 Expublic Fire Insurance Company, \$20 do. \$1
10 Expublic Fire Insurance Company, \$20 do. \$7
20 St. Nicholas Eank, \$100 do. \$1
20 Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, \$30 do. \$7
20 Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, \$40 do.

heavy. Nearly all the fancies sold at lower prices Erie fell off † per cent; New York Central Railroad, †; Nicaragua Transit, †; Cumberland Coal, †; Harlem, 4; Hudson River Railroad, 4. Reading Railroad advanced 1 per cent; Panama Railroad, 2. The arrival of the steamship Northern Light, with pas sengers, only twenty-one days from San Francisco via the Nicarsgua route, verifies our prediction that the passages by this line would; be made quicker than by the way of Panama, even after the railroad was completed. The first passage from San Francisco to

New York via Paname, since the completion of the railroad, was performed in twenty three days, by the steamship Sonora to Panama, and the steamship North Star to New York. The Nicaragus route is seven hundred miles shorter on the Pacific side; and although the Isthmus of Panama can be crossed a few bours quicker than the Isthmus of Nicaragus, the time raved on the other side by the Nicaragus. Ene is almost entirely gained all the way through.

The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's office to day, were as follows :-Payments 144 359
Paid for Assay office 98 574 The steamship Africa, from Boston for Liver, ool,

yesterday, carried out \$452,000 in specie, of which \$353,000 was in American gold, \$90,000 in sove

reigrs, and \$9,900 in specie.

The following letter from a bondholder of the Illinois Central Reilroad Company is very clear, and much to the point. It places in a more favorable light the real estate operations of the company:— Dark Size—in your paper of yesterday you gave a critique of the affairs of the Illinois Central Railroad. Having some interest in the road, I also have examined its affairs, but do not fraw any such conclusions as does your correspondent. On the other hand, it does appear to me that the statements of the company are remarkably clear, and the lands well managed. Your correspondent admits three clauses of lands, as follows, to secure the principal of the \$17,900,000 bonds:

Acres. 2,000,000

The interest on do. 2200,000

The principal of 3,000,000 new do. 346,000

When these notes are all said, the amount invested bonds, and the bonds cancelled, a deed is delivered to t

When these notes are all said, the amount invested in bonds, and the bonds cancelled, a deed is delivered to the purchaser. Thus: sappose a farmer buy two hundred acres, at \$31, payable as above, in equal installumnts; in two years, he pays his first note (\$650) to the trustees. They give a receipt, and buy a bend with the money. This takes place every year until the last note has been paid. The trustees then hold \$2,200 of bonds, and the farmer holds their receipt for the money. They then cancel the bonds, and give the farmer a deed in full. During the whole of that five years he has been cultivating his land, and supplies the railroad with business, improving the security every year. When the company have sold the lands on these terms, they have aided in settling the State, improved the value of unsold lands, increased their own business, and improved the security of the bondholders.

In relation to the interest bonds, your correspondent repeats that they were given "irrevocably" to the interest fund. The meaning of the phrase is not clear. The company cannot apply the lands to the interest and keep them also. There are \$20,000 acres of these lands, and the proceeds of sales (\$242,572.23) was, with the carnings of the read and assessments on the capital, applied to the October coupons, leaving a balance of \$189,765 to be applied, with further receipts, to the April coupons. It is difficult to understand why your correspondent abould complain that the payment of interest from proceeds of interest lands should involve parting with the lands. In the case of mortrage lands, sales are made, but the lands are not parted with, not the bonds cancelled, until the transaction is clossed. The company. Now, your correspondent affects to think that this transaction is a "gross breach of faith." He thinks that although the trustees are solemnly made the company. Now, your correspondent affects to think that this transaction is a "gross breach of faith." He thinks that although the trustees are solemnly made in some affects

The first products from the New Jersey Frank linite furnace, consisting of pig iron and oxyde of zinc, have just been received by the company, and forwarded to Messrs. Thompson, Lapham & Ca., and Cyrus Alger & Co., of Boston. The fracture of the pig shows a mos: beautiful crystalization, as bright as silver. The oxyde of zinc is of a canary or yellow shade, and will answer for walis, outside work, and as the basis of all colored paints. We learn that the company have it is contemplation to erect two additional furnaces, capable of making 5,000 to 8,000 tons of iron, and 2,000 to 3,000 tons of zine oxyde per annum. The steam engines for the contemplated furnaces are nearly finished, and the additional works will be proceeded with with the least possible delay. We understand the Franklinite from is of a quality to take the place of the celebrated Dannemora iron, of Sweden, which is greatly prized, and commands the very highest price, on account of its great tenacity and toughness.

The interest on the seven per cent Civil Fund-Bonds of California, due on the 1st of March, 1855, will be paid on and after that date at the office of John Cook, Jr., No. 31 Broadway. The State Tres surer, in a letter to Mr. Cook, says;-

The many forgeries and the ease of fabricating an imitation of the bonds, they being simply a lithograph and very badly done, was one reason, and then the condicting meaning of the laws referring to their redemption, induced him, in a strict compliance with his duty, at first to believe he could not redeem them at any other place than at his own office. He afterwards altered his mind and concluded to pay the interest in this city. The Chairman of Public Works in Virginia, Dr.

Graham, has concluded to pay all the coupons outstanding, due and unpaid, instead of making the distinction referred to a few days since. According to a statement compiled from returns made to the New Jersey State Treasurer's office

the liabilities and resources of the special and free

banks of that State were as follows:-BANKS OF NEW JERSEY, 1855. | Idabilities | Resources | Special Banks | \$9,809,916 | \$10,776,688 | Free banks | 2,741,092 | 2,677,433 

Notwithstanding the serious obstructions to the business of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad, by reason of the heavy snow storms, commencing the 21st ult. and continuing through the month, the returns for January show a very handsome lacrease over last year. The figures thus compare:-

Gain for 1855..... \$9,544 29 The prospect is fair for a heavy business al

through this and the ensuing months, there being a large surplus of grain still to come forward. The New Orleans Picayune of the 7th inst. says: The New Orleans Prequence of the 7th Inst. says:—
The exchange market was a shade stiffer to day. We quote sterling 107½ a 108 for good to first class, and 106 a 106½ for drafts with bill of lading attached. Francs are from 5f. 32½ a 85f. 32½. Frime sixty day bills on the North are held at higher rates, but there are no sales above 2½ per cent discount, the range extending to 3. There was a better demand for sight and short sight the former rating at ½ a 1 per cent discount, but difficult to obtain at the lowest figure, and the latter at 1 a 1½ per cent discount.

The operations of the branch mint at New Orleans during the month of January, were as follows :-

Silver deposits — From California gold . \$408 27 From other sources . 105,230 23 Total gold and silver deposits ...... \$177,464 18 Total gold and silver deposits

Gold coinage —

Dollars, 20,000 pieces. \$30,000 00

Silver coinage —

Half dollars, 110,000 pieces. \$45,000

Half dimes, 300,000 pieces. \$55,000

— \$70,000 00 

The operations at the Cobalt mine at Chatham. Ct., are going on successfully under the management of Dr. Francfort, who has had some experience in European mining. Two rew steam engines, of 150 horse power, have been precused, and there is every present prospect of success. From the Insurance abstract, just published by the

Secretary of State of Massachusetts, it appears that the aggregate capital of the 19 offices in Boston having a specific capital, was, on the 1st of Dec., 1854, \$5,182,760; of the 15 offices out of Boston. \$1,511,100. These Boston offices had in risk, ma rine, \$62,176,276-fire, \$85,651.901. The amount of fire losses paid by the Boston offices during the year, \$242,196 12; marine losses, \$2,231,318 17. The amount paid by offices out of Boston was—dire, \$193,587 74; marine, \$243,934 53. Of the defunct Metropolitan Fire and Marine Company in Boston, the report says, the stock owned is 200 shares Union Iren Works, \$200,000. "The late President transferred to this company 175 shares Union Iron Works stock at \$1,000 per share, in lieu of bank and rail-road stocks sold by him." "The late President of the company left this city about the first day of November, taking with him many of the papers in reference to the financial concerns of the compa ny, he having been the actual treasurer, by means of which the present officers are unable to make a perfect return." The Mutual Marine and Pire and Marine Insurance offices in the State report the to. tal amount of assets, \$6,168,759 II. Losses paid during the year on marine risks, \$3 428,523 88-Amount of losses ascertained and unpaid on marine risks, \$311,907 06. Losses paid on tire risks, \$53, 911 68; unpaid, \$1 000. Estimated amount of ma-rine losses on unliquidated claims, \$603,850. Esti mated fire losses on unliquidated claims, \$5,700. Amount insured in marine risks during the year \$129,711,771 50. On fire risks, \$41,982,014. For life Insurance companies report that the aggregate amount is sured by existing policies is \$8,326,417 62 Assets of the companies, \$1,398,134 25. Losses pas year, \$70 962 71. Received for premiums, \$220,046 06: for interest, \$77,261 03.

The citizens of Detroit are taking measures, un der the General Railway law just enacted, to build a road from that city through Monroe to Toledo, so as to put themselves in railroad connection with the Lake Shore line of roads, and give them communication with the East during the close of lake navigation. This road will bring considerable traffic to the Cleveland and Toledo and the other shore roads, and also enable the Michigan Southern to di. the West and Northwest.

The Bank Comptroller of Wisconsts gives the

following table of securities deposited by the banks of that fitate to protect their circulating notes: -

Georgia State stock, 6 per cent..... .\$42,000 1,095,000

This aggregate is for the security of a circulation amounting to \$974,545. The basis is good, but if a large amount of these stocks was put on the market, there would be a large loss on them. The banks of Wisconsin were, at the date of the last re port, well supplied with specie.

The Piedmont (Cumberland) Independent, of a

recent date, gives the following account of the

port, well supplied with specie.

The Piedmont (Cumberland) Independent, of a recent date, gives the following account of the Hampshire Coal and Iron Company.—

The works of this company—so noiselessly and without parade undertaken and prosecuted—are now completed, and in foll and successful operation. They are situated on the Beltimore and this Baltroad, about one mile above Piedmont, and connect to company's mines two in number, with said road. This being the first opening to the eastern market, of the great vein of coal at the Virginia end of the Cumberland coal field, marks an spoch in the history of Hampshire county. The road—two self acting planes, together—is one mile and two hundred and twenty feet in extent. The entire works have been constructed in the best and most durable manner, and the centre road and planes laid with double tracts of substantial T rails. This company is the only one in the Cumberland region" (mining the great fourteen feet vein of coal) that conveys the mineral to furteen feet vein of coal) that conveys the mineral to the Baltimore and Ohio Baltroad. This fact, together with the entire freedom from state and the universally admitted superiority of its coal, by all who have yet used it, gives this company obvious advantages over all competitors in the region. The recent discoveries of immense deposits of iron core, both above and below the "big year" of coal, on the lands of this company, impart to them a value which even the most sanguine among the owners were ever prepared for. It is believed that most, if not all, the companies of the region underlaid with the "big year," of coal, on the lands of this company, impart to them a value which even the most sanguine among the owners were ever prepared for. It is believed that most, if not all, the companies of the region underlaid with the "big vein," contain similar deposits. When the according to the lands of this company, impart to them a value which even the most singuished geologist and manufacturer, 'that the region does not c

### Stock Exchange.

#### THURBURY Feb. 15, 18

#### 15000 Obio 6's, 75, 105

### 200 she Cloai Ce. a.3

### 1000 Ind State Fives ### 200 she Cloai Ce. a.3

### 1000 Ind State Fives ### 100 do. b50

### 5000 Virginia 6 a. 35

### 5000 Virginia 6 a. 35

### 5000 Virginia 6 a. 35

### 5000 Obio 500

### 5000 Obio 500 

CITY TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15—5 P. P.

AMERS were unchanged.

Beradererre.—Flour—Dealers were waiting the receipt of private letters by the Asia, and hence the expect temand was very light. The sales embraced about 1,500 a 4,600 bbls., at \$8 to \$8 10 for inferior, and common to choice and good State, and at \$10.50 a \$12 for good to fancy extra brands extra figurese. Canadian was chedry, with moderate sales at \$5.75 a \$9.87 for duty paid; and common to good brand in bond; at \$8.75 a \$9.88 for only paid; and common to good brand in bond; at \$8.75 a \$9.88 for only paid; and common to good brand in bond; at \$8.75 a \$9.88 for only bbls filtrandy wine flour were made at \$9. Heal was at \$4.37 for Jersey, and \$4.75 for firandy wine. Wheat—The supplies offering were light and the market was from, with sales of about 6,000 busbeis Michigan white, at \$2.40. Corn—The market was firm, with sales of about 6,000 busbeis Michigan white, at \$2.40. Corn—The market was firm, with sales of obout 6,000 busbeis Michigan white, at \$2.60. Corn—The market was firm, with sales of about 6.000 a foreign was quiet; a sale of 600 busbeis was made, at \$1.05. Outs were nucleaged. Barley—Mail—Fieles of 3,000 busbeis prime were made, at \$1.05. Outs were nucleaged. Barley—Mail—Fieles of \$0.00 busbeis long leland barley were read at \$1.45; and 700 busbeis Long leland barley were read at \$1.45.

Corres.—Healers were anxiously waiting the receipt of private letters. The sales embraced about \$90 a 1000 bailes, the market closing rather sort for inferior and underlying grades, while the higher qualities, with light supplies, were unchanged, and in some cases quite form.

For sucrem.—Kogagements, in the absence of foreign letter-time.

FRICATE WAS SOCIATED AS TO CALLED BY A STATE OF THE WAS SOCIAL BY A STATE

Har was nominal at 300 - 1000.

Hors were quiet, email sales were making at 260.

200.

Hors Scotch pig was at \$500 a \$02, six mouths, and inglish bers at \$500 a \$50.

Hors. Scotch pig was at \$500 a \$02, six mouths, and inglish bers at \$500 a \$50.

Hors. Service Tales of \$400 bbls New Orleans prime were made at 270 a 200.

Out Cana.—Prices ranged from \$500 to \$44.

Provisions.—The cales embraced about 500 to \$600 harris, including old mere at \$12.57 a \$10, in 10th and new mean at \$41.00, prime of both sorts was quiet. Berf.—Sales of 150 harris country meas were made at \$6.00 aft 127, Vermoot meas was at \$15.4 a \$10.20; prime mere was quiet and unchanged. Out meats were tolerably firm, and about 100 packages have sold at 50. while become was firm at \$10.00 packages have sold at 50. while become was firm at \$10.00 packages have sold at 50. while become was firm at \$10.00 packages have sold at 50.00 price sales aggregated about 500 harris at 510.00 price sales aggregated about 500 har

New Harrows Ott. Manager, Frm. 12.—Spatm.—Spate 9 ar last all the sperm oil in this market, with the exception of about 10 bbie. has been soid at the following priors. 20 bbis at \$1.75, and 995 bbis at \$1.80. In Westpert as heart of a sale of 480 bbis, replacefood at \$1.70. Whale—There has been about inquiry for shall be peakered, but we hear of no cales. Two bots, amounting to 100 bbiss, have been simped to Europe for said there—the recent news indusing the parties to purepose the fewers.